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 Office and rooms over Wm. L. Jackson's, where they may be found except when absent on professional business.
 Special attention given to chronic skin diseases.
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DR. JAMES THORNTON,
Practicing Physician.
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 TENDERS his professional services to the people of Mt. Sterling and vicinity.
 Office and Residence on Main Street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.
 apr 9-10

DR. JAMES G. GERRARD,
Physician and Surgeon.
 Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
 Where one of them may always be found, day and night unless professionally absent.
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 PORTRAITS of fine stock, and horses, painted on reasonable terms. Photographic portraits enlarged to any size up to life, on paper or canvass painted in oil colors.
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 Jan. 23-17

KENTUCKY HOTEL
Cor. Main & Maysville Sts.,
 MT. STERLING, KY.

MRS. MARY CARTER, Proprietress.

THIS House has recently been thoroughly refurnished, and is now in complete order for the reception of guests.
 The Proprietress is thankful for the very liberal patronage, and is anxious to extend to her house, boys leave to reassure all who may exert for their dear patrons, that no effort will be spared on the part of her or her assistants, to render them the utmost satisfaction. Her

TABLE
 is at all times supplied with the best the market affords. The

SALOON
 Is under the management of Mr. J. W. Ben nerson, and is supplied with the choicest foreign and Domestic Liquors, Fine Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
 Jan. 9.

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

NUMBER 26.

Select Poetry.

A GRAND OLD POEM.
 Who shall judge a man from manners?
 Who shall know him by his dress?
 Paupers may be fit for princes—
 Princes fit for nothing else.
 Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
 May beseech the golden ore,
 Of the deepest thought and feeling—
 Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
 Ever welling out of stone;
 There are purple buds and golden,
 Hidden crushed and overgrown.
 God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
 Loves and prospers you and me,
 While he values thrones, the highest,
 But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, unpraised above his fellows,
 Oft forgets his fellows then;
 Masters, rulers, lords, remember,
 That your meekest kind are men—
 Men by labor, men by falling,
 Men by thought, men by fame—
 Claiming equal rights to sunshine
 In man's ennobling name.

There are firms-embroidered oceans,
 There are little-weed-elad rills;
 There are techie high-splappings,
 There are colliers on the hills.
 God, who counts by souls, not stations,
 Loves and prospers you and me,
 For to him all vain distinctions
 Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders,
 Of a nation's wealth or fame;
 Titled business is penurious,
 Fed and fattened on the same—
 By the sweat of others' foreheads,
 Living only to reject.

A hile the poor man's outraged freedom
 Vainly lifted up his voice.
 Truth and justice are eternal—
 Born with love's light and light,
 Secret wrongs shall never prosper,
 While there is a sunny right.
 God, whose word is voice is singing
 Boundless love to you and me,
 Shins expression by his titles,
 As the pebbles in the sea.

Miscellaneous.

[From the New York Sunday Mercury.]
PICKLED BIOGRAPHY.

Early Life of Generally Useless Grant

This very remarkable man was born at a very early age, of distinguished, but pious parents; and it is said, on coming into the world, he went into the wailing business; thus clearly showing that he was created especially for fighting battles and wailing his enemies. Becoming tired of wailing, he took a great fancy to the milking business; but in course of time he became wearied from this, and took to cradling for a living. When he was first born, he had no idea of ever running for President; this remarkable fancy not taking possession of him till quite late in life—although two late we fear, to do humans good. It is not positively known whether he is the real little boy

—With corker-cut curls and strong Red Eye,
 Who never, never, never told a lie.

or not, but in the absence of any other little boy claiming to be the original Jacobus, we think we may safely say he was. It was a sad piece of neglect of his stern parent that he never planted a cherry tree and left a hatchet lying around promiscuously. If he had, how easy might his son have become the Father of his Country. At an early period of his life, he cut his teeth on a copy of the Constitution of the United States; and a little later on studied strategy from a cheap edition of the American "Hoyle." From this latter book he learned to cut and shuffle in a remarkable manner, and could make his partner believe he was playing right into his hand, when all the while he was playing for himself. It is a remarkable fact that for the first two years of his life he never spoke a word; and he hasn't spoken many since. The first word he did was "pap." Whether this referred to his paternal guardian, or to the pap known as official, cannot of course be told.

There seems to be considerable doubt existing as to what his initials (U. S.) stand for; some contending for United States, and others for Unsolicited Sardinia. Neither of these, however, are correct. They simply stand for Useless Simpson. Useless after a celebrated Penian Emperor, was given him by his grandfather, who was a learned historian; and Simpson is after an uncle, who still carries on business in the Bowery.

Useless's principal amusement in youth was breaking horses and breaking wood, and when he was only ten years old he could tell a horse from a mule in about two minutes, and could break the smallest quantity of wood of any boy of his age. One day when his father had gone away from home, this obedient boy went out to the barn, and putting a bridle on a fine three-year-old colt took him out in a field for the purpose of breaking him. He broke him in just three minutes—he broke his neck. For this little joke, his father flogged him severely.

He was always very fond of driving and taking care of spirited oxen, and would do any kind of work with them. He took a team one day unbeknown to any one, and going out into the forest actually hauled in enough wood to make a respectable fire. With the aid of half a dozen men, he could easily load the biggest log in the forest, and furthermore, he could stand by all day and look at a man chop it up.

Quite early in life, he had his counterfeit presentment taken, and his head examined by a celebrated artist and learned phenologist, who told him he would undoubtedly one day become president—of a debating society. From this fact of his telling so long beforehand that Useless would one day become distinguished, this learned phenologist could not possibly have been a pupil of Fowler & Wells. In company of other boys, Useless was very quiet and reserved, though on all desperate occasions he was the leader. But, to tell the truth, he cared very little for the society of boys, preferring to associate with horses and mules.

There is no truth in the report that he was ever a tankard stunter, though he always had a great taste for grand and lofty tumbling. (a taste, by the way, which he shortly expects to indulge) and at one time devoted all his spare moments to learning to carry water on both shoulders at once without spilling a drop. Perhaps the report originated from the following little incident. A circus coming to the place where he lived, he borrowed a quarter from a fellow horse-tamer, and went down to see the show. The ring master, some time during the course of the intellectual and moral exhibition, offered a counterfeit \$5 bill to any boy who could ride the mule around the ring a certain number of times. Young Useless immediately accepted the bill, and jumping in the ring said he'd "ride that mule around if it took all summer." Springing on his back, he lusted him over the ear, and shouted to him to go on. The mule immediately bolted forward, then suddenly stopped and kicked up behind and before, and reared up and tumbled over. But all to no purpose. Like the celebrated Roman warrior, Egregiously Mistaken Stanton, Useless refused to be shook. The ring master, seeing his bill was in a fair way of changing owners, became considerably riled, and at one let a living cynocephalus loose in the ring. This strange creature immediately jumped up behind young Useless, and got on his shoulders, and on his head, and in his pockets, and in front of him, and all around him, and in fact, got himself so mixed up with him that it was impossible to tell which was the monkey and which the future great strategist. However, he won the money; and it is said that even to this day the man owes it to him. Having no taste for the tanning business as carried on toward him by his father, he applied for and obtained admission to West Point. Here he was principally remarkable as a good eater and sleeper; and, by applying himself closely to his studies, soon distanced all competitors, and, on graduating, stood number thirty in a class of thirty-one. It is not positively known whether the thirty-first boy was General Sticks or General Schenck. Lieut. Useless, as he was now called, fought and distinguished himself in all the battles of the Mexican War, and had brigadiers been as plenty then as now, he would in all probability have been reduced to that rank in society. What he did in the late rebellion, everybody knows; and, if they don't we advise them to ask a grave-digger in Virginia. He is at present residing in a small city, called Washington, under the immediate care of a Mr. Washburn, who talks in Congress and knows all about him, and more too, and a celebrated canalist by the name of Butler. This latter personage is the same man whom Grant once had a difficulty with about a bottle, and who succeeded in making a beast of himself during the war. These moralists are going to do something with him, or for him, or for themselves shortly; but what it is, no one knows.

The beginning of the little unpleasantness which has culminated in impeachment found Useless sitting quietly on the fence, with one leg on either side, indulging in the luxury of a cheap Rappahannock, and deeply engaged in thought—perhaps thinking of the (very) Low-ell statesman and his bottle. But soon becoming hard pushed, he lost his balance, and tumbled into the mire of Radicalism, where he will in all probability, to use the elegant word of a learned African reconstructionist, "stick." Useless is said to be a man of great pluck; and from this manner which he has put up with certain parties at that small city called Washington we should also say of great endurance. But his ideas of the situation are Radically wrong; altogether, we think, he will make a very one-horse President.

TOM. WONDER.

[From the Louisville Journal.]
The Admission of McKee—The Radicals Look Ahead.

The House of Representatives has taken two pulls at McKee, the last of which, being, we suppose, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, has landed him inside of the body. The Committee on Elections first reported that neither Young nor McKee was entitled to admission, the former because he was "disloyal," and the latter because he had not received a majority of the legal votes cast; but this report did not wholly suit the House. It in fact only half suited it. Accordingly, the House referred the matter back to the committee, which tried again, and, finally, reported that McKee had received a majority of the legal votes cast, and, consequently, was entitled to admission! The report wholly suited the House, which, accordingly, adopted it; and McKee is in the seat. Great is the House! and McKee is its prophet.

The pretence under which this new outrage has been committed, we understand, that returned confederates are not legal voters, and that a number of returned confederates exceeding Young's majority voted for him; whereby McKee received a majority of the legal votes cast. This we understand to be the pretended ground of McKee's admission. The real ground is very different. But we will first notice the pretended ground.

Why are not these returned confederates legal voters? Because, it may be answered, they have committed treason. But have they been tried for treason and convicted of it? They have not; and punishment cannot lawfully precede trial and conviction. Besides, what law prescribes disfranchisement as a punishment of treason? There is no such law on the statute book. Furthermore, have not these returned confederates been pardoned? They have. They are included in the President's proclamation of amnesty. We presume that this is not denied. And the legal effect of amnesty is to put the recipient in the attitude of one who has not offended, or been charged with offence. Amnesty extinguishes the offence. It sweeps it into oblivion.

Admitting, therefore, that these returned confederates have committed technical treason, they not only have not been convicted, but cannot be convicted; and, if they could be, they could not be punished by disfranchisement. If, then, they are not legal voters, why are they not? Kentucky says that they are legal voters. And on this question who has a right to overrule the decision of Kentucky? Congress? Even the Chicago platform denies the right of Congress to do it. "The question of suffrage in all the loyal States," says the Chicago platform, "properly belongs to the people of those States." Kentucky is a "loyal State;" and her "people," to whom "the question of suffrage" within her limits "properly belongs," have decided that these returned confederates are legal voters. What more is to be said? This decision every other power is bound to accept. So says the Chicago platform. Does any Radical gainsay that?

The pretended ground of McKee's admission is thus a mere drift of assumptions, which the first breath of reason blows away, leaving the real ground exposed to view. And what is that? A moment's reflection will show. The obvious effect of the rule involved in McKee's admission, if the rule shall be applied with the latitude characteristic of Radical administration, will be, in the first place, to secure hereafter a Radical majority in both the Eighth and the Ninth Districts, thereby securing two Radical Congressmen from Kentucky, and, in the second place, to secure at discretion a Radical majority in any Congressional District of any Southern State not already completely radicalized by the reconstruction scheme, thereby securing, if necessary, a solid delegation of Radicals from the South; and we may reasonably conclude that the obvious effect of the rule is its design. This unquestionably is the real ground of McKee's admission.

The Radicals, in the scheme of reconstruction, have robbed the South of nearly every shred of her political power, and, now, in the precedent of McKee's admission, they hang in the girdle of their party the keys of what little may be left. They stick at no measure of villany. They stick at nothing. They are seeking to perpetrate their power by a series of outrages which has no parallel in the history of free government. The admission of McKee is the latest; but it is not the last. Others not less infamous are to come. The next, in the deliberate mutilation of the register in Virginia so as to bring the Conservative vote below the Radical, even now appears.

A Fourth? Start, eyes! What will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?

How sweet to recline in the lap of ages—say about eighteen.

Language of the Eye.

An eye can threaten like the loaded gun, or can insult like hissing or kicking; or, in its altered mood, by beams of kindness can make the heart dance with joy. The eye obeys exactly the notion of the mind. When a thought strikes up, the vision is fixed, and remains looking at a distance; in enumerating names of persons or countries, as France, Spain, Britain or Germany, the eye winks at each new name. There is an honesty in the eye which the mouth does not participate in. "The artist," says Michael Angelo said, "must have its measure in his eye." Eyes are bold as lions—bold, running, leaping. They speak all languages; they need no encyclopedia to aid in the interpretation of their language; they respect neither rank nor fortune, virtue nor sex, but they go through you in a moment of time. You can read in the eye of your companion, while you talk with him, whether your argument hits, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man tells you he is going to say a good thing, and a look which says when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all fine offers of hospitality if there is no holiday in the eye. How many inclinations are avowed by the eye, though the lips dissemble! How often does one come from a company in which it may easily happen that he has said nothing; that no important remark had been addressed to him, and yet in his sympathy with the company he seems not to have a sense of the fact, for a steam of light has been into him and out of him through his eyes. As soon as men are off their center their eyes show it.

There are eyes, to be sure, that give no more admission into the man than blinberries. There are the liquid and deep wells that a man might fall into; there are asking eyes, and asserting eyes, and prowling eyes and eyes full of faith; and some of good and some of sinister omen. The power of eyes to charm down insanity in the least, is a power behind the eyes, that must be a victory achieved in the will before it can be suggested to the organ; but the man at peace and unity with himself would move through men and nature, commanding all things by the eye alone. The reason men don't obey us, is that they see the mud at the bottom of our eyes. Whoever looked on the hero would be obeyed.—[R. W. Emerson.]

MARRIAGE MAXIMS.—A good wife is the greatest earthly blessing. A man is what his wife makes him. It is the mother who moulds the character and destiny of the child.

Make marriage a matter of moral judgment.

Marry in your own religion.

Marry in a different blood and temperament from your own.

Marry into a family which you have long known.

Never talk at one another either alone or in company.

Never both manifest anger at once.

Never speak loud to one another unless the house is on fire.

Never reflect on a past action, which was done with a good motive and with the best judgment at the time.

Let each one strive to yield oftenest to the other.

Let self-allegation be the daily aim and effort of each.

The very nearest approach to domestic felicity on earth is the mutual cultivation of unselfishness.

Never find fault, unless it is perfectly certain that fault has been committed; and even then preclude it with a kiss, and lovingly.

Never tamt with a past mistake.

Neglect the whole world besides, rather than one another.

Never allow a request to be repeated.

"I forgot" is never an acceptable excuse.

Never make a remark at the expense of another; it is a meanness.

Never part for a day without loving words to think of during absence; besides it may be that you will not meet again in life.

In a Western village, a charming, well-preserved widow had been contented and won by a physician. She had children; among them a crippled boy, who had been petted, and, if not spoiled, certainly allowed very great "freedom in debate." The wedding day was approaching, and it was time the children should know they were to have a new father. Calling the crippled boy, she said: "Georgia, I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk about with you." "Well, ma, what is it?" "I am intending to marry Dr. Jones in a few days, and," "But for you, ma! Does Dr. Jones know it?" Ma caught her breath, but failed to articulate a response.

Hans Patrick O'Connor says he don't exactly understand why everybody is anxious to go to heaven, while nobody is in a hurry about it.

Women and Marriage.

I have speculated a great deal on matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married, as the world says, well. Some have moved into their costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid home for happiness, and have gone away and committed themselves to their sunny hopes cheerfully and without fear.

It is natural to be sanguine for them, as the young are carried away with similar feelings. I have to get unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and, with her smiling face and soft eye, meeting me in the pride of life, weave a waking dream of future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true.

I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes and murmur in low tones the not now forbidden tenderness; and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and beautiful learnments of wedded life will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowded and empty mirth of the gay to each other's company.

I picture to myself that young creature who dashes even now at his hesitating career, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, wishing he would come, and when he enters at last with an affection as undying as his pulse, and folds her to his bosom, I can feel the tide that goes flowing through the heart, and gaze on the graceful form as she moves about for the kind offices of affection, smoothing all his unquiet cares and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty.

I go forward for years and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow and her girlish graces resigned to the dignity and loveliness, chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attentions which first won her; and her children are grown up about them and they go on full of honor and untold joys, and I am remembering when they die.—[Living.]

A Good Husband.

"Kind words are never lost."

I often see articles about the good wife and what she must do to make her husband happy, but rarely any thing about a good husband and what he must do to please his wife. I have been a wife and mother for nearly twenty years, and I believe have done all in my power to make my husband and children happy, and I must say that nothing so much adds to my happiness as a kind word from my husband, a kind look, a kind act. Oh, how cheering after a hard day's toil at the wash-tub, or the wheel, or the loom, or the hot fire cooking for harvest hands, or a sleepless night with a sick babe—how cheering is a kind word or a sweet kiss and a smile from the husband and father. But think of bitterness, angry looks, enraged temper, scolding and complaints of everything around him, makes my blood run cold.

Now, gentlemen, if you see defects in your good wives, try kindness, and I see if that won't do them more good than all the unkind and cross looks you ever gave them.

I often think I have the best husband in the world. He is good and kind to me in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow. We are happier than when we were married nearly twenty years ago.—He never scolds me or brings a long catalogue of complaint; but he comes in from his daily labor in the good humor, with a smile on his lips and a sweet kiss for me, and says, "Now, Susy dear, you have done enough for to-day; put up your work, and then he seizes little Nanny with a shower of kisses; and we often sit side by side and chat in the cool evening breeze. What woman in the world wouldn't make such a husband a good wife.

"Kind words are never lost."

An Irish woman in Lowell, a short time ago, having heard that gas was cheaper to burn than kerosene, took her can to the gas office, and reaching it to take the clerk, said, "I hear ye has gas to sell; I'll take a pint."

A Yankee editor sneering at the stupidity of a contemporary, says: "The best thing he has got off this week is his dirty shirt."

Mrs. Parlington says she may be old now, but she has seen the day when she was as young as ever she was.

Hearing a physician remark that a small blow would break the nose, a rustic exclaimed: "Well I don't know about that. I've blowed my nose a good many times, and I've never broke it yet."

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first. Special notices 15 cents a line for the first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices ten cents per line. The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

ANOTHER THIMBLY FOR RUST IN WHEAT.
 —A correspondent of the Kenton (Ohio) Democrat says:

I saw an article in one of the columns of your paper on the cause of rust in wheat stock and blades. One says grass is the cause of rust, mother honey dew, and others cold nights and hot sun. And there is still another cause of rust—rich bottom or rich soil.

I am fully satisfied that neither of the above causes are the right one, for I have been a close observer of rust on the stock for many years, and have noticed what I believe to be the true cause of wheat rust. That which was observed by me, happened in the summer of 1838. Rust has happened a number of summers since then.

My experience has been this: When the wheat grain is half grown or more, (in what we call the milk) it is at that stage where a large quantity of nutriment is being drawn from the stock to mature the grain with. This and the stock about to ripen, causes the small sap vessels to give way, and hence a breach. Now if this happens in dry, clear weather, the wheat crop will be perfect, but if it should be cloudy and damp and a drizzling rain for three days or a week, the wheat stock or blades are sure to be badly rusted. Sometimes early sowing is a preventive. This drizzly season does not happen every year. In order to miss this bad weather sow wheat early, in the middle of season and late in the fall, so as to have three seasons for wheat to ripen in. Now for instance, sow spring wheat in April and if it should happen to get ripe before this drizzling and cloudy weather comes, there is but little or no rust to be found, and often this storm comes before the wheat is in blossom, and then we have no wheat.

George D. Prentice, the poet and editor of the Louisville Journal, once said in a speech at a public dinner in Memphis:

"I have written some bitter things of men who have passed away from the earth, and whose memories I revere, and on whose grave I could shed tears of sorrow and regret. Ah! when I look back through the twenty-six years of my editorial life, and think how many I once denounced who afterwards became my personal friends, and proved themselves their country's friends; and how many I once eulogized and toiled for who have since turned their hands ruthlessly and causelessly against me—when I reflect how often the most arduous and devoted political services are forgotten by those to whom they are done—and when I remember how many of my political friends have striven to crush me, and how many Democrats have gathered around me as a band of brothers in the days of my personal peril: I should be guilty of an outrage on my own conscience and on every feeling and impulse of my heart if I were not to weed out from my nature the partisan bitterness that once flourished there."

"Old Stick in the Mud."

We have often wondered about the origin and significance of this slang phrase so often in use. But the following from Jesse Romulus Grant's sketches of the early life of his son Ulysses Simpson, now General Grant, enlightens us. Says Uncle Jesse: "He (Ulysses) bet half a dozen marbles with a victim by the name of Marshall, that he would jump twenty-five feet at a single leap. The bet was taken; he won it by jumping from a perpendicular bluff twenty-five feet high, landing on a bed of soft mud, into which he sunk up to his middle, where he stuck fast until pulled out by his father." He is now about attempting a more dangerous jump than that—a jump from the perpendicular bluff of Revolutionary radicalism, and he will find himself landed in mud not so soft, indeed, but very black; and he will sink over head this time, and stick so fast that neither his father, nor ten army mules, can pull him out.

RECIPE FOR BEAUTY.—The young ladies who want to keep themselves always as beautiful as a peach and as fresh as a morning glory, should beware of late hours, large crinolines, tight corsets, poisonous confectionary, hot bread, cold drafts, pastry, delicate dress, modern novelties, farnace shows, fear of knowledge, nibbling between meals, ill temper, haste to marry, and dread of growing old. At least a New York paper says so, and common sense endorses it.

The funniest incident that has transpired is the case of a decent mother, who, being satisfied that her child merited a flogging, had him placed under the influence of chloroform.

Among the two millions of people by whom Yello, Japan, is inhabited, there is a tigger in the streets, not a man, not a woman, not a boor, not a drunkard, not a ruffian. An example that puts to blush the boasted home of civilization.

KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

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WILL T. HANLEY,
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.
FOR APPELLATE JUDGE,
BELVARD J. PETERS.
FOR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. ELLIOTT.
FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK,
JOHN R. P. TUCKER.

Another Outrage.

The bill which admits the larger part of the Southern States into the Union, has passed the Senate over the veto of the President, and so far as forms are concerned is the law of the land. It is thoroughly Radical. It completely Africanizes the South and commits into the hands of the negroes and carpet-baggers the entire political power. The whites are disfranchised and deprived of all participation in the governments of the States.

The main object of the bill is perfectly apparent. The design of the Radicals is to control the electoral colleges of these States for Grant and Colfax. Like all their triumphs, they expect a Presidential victory to be won by fraud. They know the North will spew their ticket out of its mouth, and to tyrannical governments of their own making they look for success. The coming elections for Congress will thin their ranks, which they hope to recruit by accessions of leaguers, negroes and adventurers from the Southern States. They will perhaps also need more Senators. Ambitious aspirants from New England and Guinea, and Congo, stand ready to represent a Southern constituency. Rarely has a more shameless and monstrous an injustice been inflicted upon any people. Accustomed as we are to the most flagrant usurpations and outrageous measures, we are appalled at this new stride and grasp of power—this huge Colossus of despotism, from between whose legs the free white men of the South are not even allowed to peep out.

Garrett Davis said, upon the occasion of the passage of this bill over the veto, that the electoral vote of the South would not be counted in the next Presidential election; that this was a white man's government, made for white men, by white men, and that the negro would never be permitted to be an element of political power. Mr. Davis but uttered the voice of the Democratic month and spoke the sentiments of the Democratic mind. It is time the Radicals knew that the Democratic party of the United States do not intend to submit to the inauguration of a President chosen by negro electoral votes; and that before they will submit to such an outrage, force, if necessary, will be resorted to. Confident of the waning strength of their nominees in the North, and realizing they cannot elect them without the vote of the negroized South, the Radicals have anointed it with the water of loyalty and to make strength and carry the next President, they have perpetrated a glaring wrong upon the white population of sovereign States.

Whenever we surrender the principle that this is a white man's government and his only, the last plank of national safety is submerged. The Convention which meets at New York, on the 4th of July, should speak in clear tones the will and purpose of the National Democracy on this subject. There will be gathered the representative men of the land, and it will be their duty to speak. Silence will be criminal. Prominent among the resolutions should be one that the Democracy condemn the principles and design of this infamous bill; that they are opposed to negro supremacy and will never tamely submit to the installation of a President chosen by negro electoral votes, and that they will resist with bayonet and sword any attempt to break up the great principle that underlies all our freedom, that the Saxon is the dominant race in America, and will never share power with the African or suffer him to usurp sway over him. The time has arrived, in view of this measure, when bold and decided action should be taken. The feeble bulwarks of the ballot may not avail; the hiss of bullets and the glare of the torch may bring men to reason or at least submission.

The New England Carpet Bag Convention of North Carolina resolved to prohibit the use of the word "negro" in the minutes of their legislation, and to exclude from the Convention any reporters who should be guilty of using it. Why don't the fools pass a law to abolish the negro's skin bone, woolly head, and a hundred other things that distinguish him as a distinct creature from the white men as the buzzard is from the eagle. A law declaring the negro to be white and black would be equal to the average legislation of the Mongrel party.

The Governor elect of Alabama has called a meeting of the Legislature at Montgomery for July 13th.

Mr. Wadsworth's Speech.

We see much written about this gentleman's Plainburg speech. On the one side it is lauded as equal to the best efforts of Henry Clay, on the other it is abused as a very ordinary harangue. We have read it carefully and it is neither the one nor the other. Although it bears the marks of careful thought and elaborate preparation, we regard it as vastly inferior to many speeches Mr. W. has made and to which we have had the pleasure of listening. It is the speech of a student rather than of a statesman; of a speculative thinker rather than of a practical worker. Mr. Wadsworth is a man of many accomplishments, gifted in speech and seductive in manner. His mind has been well-trained and is both clear and comprehensive. It is altogether idle to say he is all flash and flowers; he is both a logician and rhetorician; a man of wonderful intellect and marvelous cultivation. Any speech made by him would attract and deserve attention. The speech above alluded to is as Radical as Wendell Phillips could desire. It recognizes the progressive tendencies of Radicalism and is in full sympathy with it. It believes the negro is immovably an element of political power in our government, and comes out broadly for universal manhood suffrage. He treats the reconstruction policy of Congress as established, and while he does not indorse many steps in it, he argues that it is immutable and must be accepted as a fact; that the Democracy even if in power, would be powerless to undo what has been done. He thinks nothing can oppose the onward-sweeping tide of Republicanism, and that we are marching on to a Utopian destiny. His main doctrine is that revolutions never go backward; that victory gives all power to the conqueror and places the conquered at their feet; that the first compromise a revolution offers should always be accepted, not because it is just and right but because it is better always than the second. He therefore argues that the reconstruction acts, though unconstitutional, should be adopted and accepted by the South because they are the best terms that the victor will grant the vanquished. These views are ably and ingeniously presented.

Some of Mr. W.'s strictures on the Democratic party in Kentucky are unfortunately not without foundation, but when he arraigns the whole Democratic party as being responsible for the war, he surely fails to remember the origin, progress and history of the abolition party with which in a later period of its growth, he has completely identified himself. He fails to recall the services of those Democratic members of Congress with whom he served and who rendered such signal aid to the cause of constitutional liberty during the dark days of despotism; he omits to name the thousands of Democrats who in the early period of the civil war gave up their lives for the integrity of the Union.

We recommend all our readers to peruse this speech, emanating as it does from the highest Radical oracle in the State; a man who overtops the Speeds and Bakers and Barnes as the oak towers above the brambles. A short time since and no man was fiercer and more unsparing than Mr. W. in his abuse and condemnation of Radical measures. All his views were eminently conservative. At one bound he has placed himself by the side of Stevens, Bingham and Boutwell. The motives for this sudden change have been extensively conjectured. With these we have nothing to do. We know Mr. W. to be a gentleman and we accept his views as his honest and sincere convictions.

Affairs in Mississippi.

Gov. Humphreys, of this State, and the Attorney General have been removed by one Irvin McDowell, the scamp of that province, and two military men from his staff selected to fill their places. The cause of their removal was their efforts to defeat the new constitution made by niggers black, niggers yellow and niggers brown from the North. Believing the adoption of the Constitution framed by these gentry detrimental to the best interests of their State, these gentlemen who are in high position and stand in the attitude of advisers to their people, have been stumping the State and laboring to defeat the work of Radical hands—to crush out the misbegotten spawn of Radical villainy. And for this they were removed. And by Gen. Irvin McDowell—the immortal hero of Bull Run and Manassas, who was whipped so badly and was so panic-stricken that he never stopped until he reached California, where he remained snugly and securely during the war. Away from the storm of battle and scenes of danger, his courage untested again its high resolve, and growing during his peaceful retirement, he now vents it upon the heads of two unoffending members of the State government of Mississippi. He has reformed his columns and charged upon a large host composed of two civilians. The lancers he lost at Manassas he picks up at Jackson. Mail mighty warrior, whose martial face no foe ever beheld! Buried at Bull Run, you are resurrected in Mississippi. You are "one of the few, the immortal names" the world will not willingly let die. Side by side with Butler, Meade and Sheridan, you will descend to history covered all over as with a garment, with eternal hate, scorn and infamy.

McKee vs. Young.

In our last issue we alluded briefly to the outrage that had been perpetrated on this District by Congress. We recorded the fact that Young's seat had been given to McKee in wanton disregard of all law and justice and that McKee with a want of honor and decency that is disgusting to many of his Radical supporters, had accepted the place and submitted to the degradation of misrepresenting a State and District traduced and denounced by him as disloyal.

There are some matters connected with this contested election case which deserve to be mentioned, and which mark it as one to be remembered in our political annals. On the 23rd of March, 1868, the Committee on elections, after an elaborate and patient investigation of the whole case, which consumed more than eight months, agreed on a resolution which, on that day, was laid before the House and declared in positive terms that McKee did not receive a majority of the votes in the Ninth Congressional District and was not entitled to his seat. The same report also discussed the fact that a number of returned rebel soldiers had voted for Young, and decided that there was no law in Kentucky disfranchising rebel soldiers, and that these votes amounting, according to the count of the Committee, to six hundred and twenty-five, could not be rejected. The point made by the contestant that the freedom of the election had been violated and Union men prevented from voting by threats of violence and intimidation, was also pronounced to be unsupported by the evidence. Thus in March the Committee decided that McKee was not elected; that returned rebel soldiers by the laws of Kentucky, were legal voters, and that the election on the 4th of May, 1867, was free and fair; uninfluenced by threats or intimidation.

A change suddenly came over the Committee. A few days ago, on motion in the House, the whole case was re-committed to the Committee on elections, and upon the very same evidence on which the former report was based, without a single additional fact proved or additional argument advanced, a report was made declaring that McKee was elected; that returned Confederate soldiers had no right to vote under the laws of Kentucky or to act as officers of elections, and that fraud, force, violence, threats, menaces and intimidation had been employed at various places to deter the "loyal" from the privilege of the ballot-box.

The Shortliffy—A Suggestion.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—As the candidates have all but one withdrawn, although another convention is prospectively announced, the holding of which may be wise or may be unwise, (who can tell?) the suggestion, however, is submitted to the Democracy, nine-tenths of whom feel no interest in the office to be chosen beyond the usual tests of honesty and capacity, to adopt as a rule in the selection of a sheriff, when once chosen, and having made a good officer, the party shall be pledged to his election for the second term. None fail to see the magnitude of the evil attending an excited county election, and all realize the embarrassment when several candidates are in the field, any of whom may fill the position with honor to himself and credit to the county, of adjusting the differences and making a choice. Beside, public and private convenience alike demand the party shall have but one real shiving in four years instead of two—ever having a formidable array of candidates to deal with, and subjects numerous threatening the harmony of the Democratic organization. Think of it men! The strife and confusion, the excitement and turmoil, the wasteful expenditure of time and money, would be saved to the people of the county did we observe such a rule. And the present really seems auspicious for the due consideration of the proposition after having repeated calls for Conventions, and having actually had one, accomplishing no satisfactory result, and now being called upon again to hold another, with little better prospect of success. Then let us start the principle at once, taking the present incumbent in office and abide it throughout in the future action of the party.—Meaning nothing to disparage others, all will agree Capt. Tipton tried and true.—His promptitude, gentlemanly bearing, unsullied integrity, overlap party distinctions, and render to him the rare though just fame of being the favorite of the whole people.

J. F.

When Grant mounts the radical mule and gets the monkey up behind him, we may expect to see some tall capering in the ring, and not a little amusement in the pit and galleries. Ulysses seems both fit and fated to ride mules, and this last miserable ring-boned, spavined, blind, stilled, knock-kneed, glandered, cholicky jackass that he is about to mount will stumble at the first bridge, and land him on the shady side of the political Jordan, where the radicals cease from impeachment and Presidential dummies are at rest.

Initiated probably at the movement made in Congress in behalf of the accused citizens of Georgia, the military authorities have resolved to wreak a revenge by transferring prisoners to cells eight feet long by three wide. Such brutality is a part of the infamy Grant and Colfax are trying to perpetrate in this country.

Personal and Partisan Legislation.

No Congress ever assembled since the formation of the Government, says the National Intelligencer, wherein the same degree of littleness, malignity, and mere partisan resentment was so conspicuous as that which now afflicts the nation with its presence, and depreciates us as a people before the world. These practices furnish the best proof of the limited capacity of the legislators, and of their inability to grasp the larger and more serious duties which, unhappily for the public welfare, were temporarily confided to their keeping. The revolution through which we are passing has thrown the dregs to the surface, and the few men of sterling merit on the side of the majority are overwhelmed by inferior and noisy demagogues, who strive to make up by bluster all their admitted deficiencies of education and statesmanship. The men who are now most conspicuous in both Houses are those who would have been least tolerated even ten years ago, and who had never attained the least recognized political or social position. They strut, and fret, and fume about "loyalty," which now deserves the meanest of epithets. Dr. Johnson ascribed to patriotism, and thus take the lead of superiors who will not let themselves down to the level of such unworthy competition.

There is a despicable meanness in the acts of these men, which makes all respectable Americans blush to see legislation committed to such hands, and abused for purposes of vengeance or malice. If one of our Foreign Ministers writes a private letter, which is published without his knowledge or consent, it is at once misrepresented, and his pay is stopped by way of punishment. Some vulgar charlatan cries out "censure him," and he is censured by being refused the salary which Congress contracted to vote for his office. The services are received, but not compensated.

A distinguished lawyer acts as counsel for the President, and is nominated for the office which he resigned under a sense of professional delicacy. He is rejected upon a most munally pretext, for nothing but a spirit of partizan vengeance.

A newly young female artist, beginning a career of industry, is voted a commission for a statue of President Lincoln by the Radicals in Congress, who adopt her as their peculiar protégée. Her studio happens to be occasionally visited by one of the Senators who voted for the President, and as it was by members of both parties friendly to the efforts of this young beginner. That is enough to excite the cowardly abuse of the hero of Fort Fisher not taken, and forthwith the artist is turned out of doors, and the labor of a year destroyed.

The Secretary of Legation at Brussels is regarded as "un-sound," that is to say, he is suspected of hostility to the revolutionary faction, or of friendship for Mr. Seward, and his pay is rejected.

The solicitors of the Court of Claims and the Assistant Attorney General did not shout for the conviction of the President, as the Radical majority required all faithful officials to do in testimony of their "loyalty," and Mr. Tamm, of Vermont, prepares and passes a bill under the mean pretence of regulating the jurisdiction of that court, but in reality intended to abolish these offices, and to punish the incumbents for a difference of opinion upon a legal question.

The public advertising had, under all administrations, been properly awarded to the newspapers having the largest circulation, because the interests of Government must be subserved in that way. Congress voted it to two partisan sheets, for no other reason than that they upheld Radical policy.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings happened to agree decorously with the views of the President, and that was sufficient to abolish his office.

In the appropriations for the President's staff, even the House voted the usual number of secretaries which the increase of public business actually requires. But Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and his niggardly committee in the Senate, struck out the most of these items, and left the President without the means of performing the Executive duties. Had impeachment succeeded, the same men would doubtless have increased the staff of Mr. Wadsworth, for they voted \$40,000 of "miscellaneous expenses" to the Senate, which Mr. Morrill himself could not explain, and which sum will probably be pocketed by favorites about that wing of the Capitol, who live on public plunder, and some of higher pretensions who pass their time of up accounts. This same economical Senator, aided by his colleague, Mr. Conkling, another pretended reformer, added the new mission of Greece to the diplomatic bill, when there is not business enough in the whole country for a third-class consul.—They had a Radical friend to serve, and therefore the cost was of no consequence.

Such is the sort of legislation in which this Congress has mainly indulged. It is worthy of the men who framed it, but in such times as these, and with such grave questions hanging suspended over the country, with an enormous debt, with taxation unequal and oppressive, with commerce stagnant, with confidence shaken, with the foundations of society disturbed, and races arrayed against each other, it is saddening to see Congress thus employed, and destitute of the ability which this

great emergency demands. If vagrant school-boys treated each other in the spirit which Congress exhibits to all who do not gulp down its revolutionary policy, they would deserve chastisement, and it is quite probable that the people will not fail to administer a stern lesson to those who have misrepresented their interests and betrayed their trusts.

In one of Dr. Ayer's lectures on Chemistry, he states that this science confers more practical benefit on mankind, than any other, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

Fellow-Citizens:

Prior to the 25th of April last, the Democratic Committee of Montgomery county, regularly appointed by the State Central Committee, called a meeting of the Democracy of the county to meet in Mt. Sterling on that day for the purpose of determining what steps, if any, they would take to nominate candidates for county and other offices. The call for this meeting was advertised in the SENTINEL and by hand-bills.

On the 25th of April a large number of the Democracy of Montgomery county assembled in Mt. Sterling, at Tenney Hall, and by resolution directed the County Committee to designate a proper mode of nominating candidates for county offices. The information received on the 4th of April had prejudiced the county against primary elections, and a majority of the Committee accordingly selected the following plan, to-wit: That 25 good representative Democrats should be selected from each of the five precincts, and their names placed in a hat, and five names drawn out of each 25 so selected, and the 25 men thus selected were to form the nominating committee. This plan was faithfully carried out, and the list below shows who the 125 men were, and which of them were drawn:

Lebanon District (selected by Marion O'Brien)—Cass, Frewitt, J. H. Wilkerson, B. F. Chennard, S. Scobee, J. H. O'Brien, J. Wright, H. Wilkerson, Bird, Kidd, Joel Chennard, drawn, N. Hallam, Jas. Scobee, W. O. O'Brien, drawn, Wm. Fletcher, drawn, Wm. Scobee, Wm. A. Thom as, drawn, R. F. A. Grigsby, drawn, J. W. Fletcher, Alan Frewitt, Wm. Nelson, N. Frewitt, Jas. Frewitt, Letcher Tipton, N. A. Wilkerson, A. B. Hamilton, Jas. Westbrook.

Camargo—Morrison McCormick, P. A. Howard, Martin Rizer, A. J. Hanks, Jas. Sowell, Jas. Foster, B. F. Cox, Bartwell Tipton, A. Magowan, V. Cooper, John Gilmore, drawn, Wm. Berkley, drawn, A. Cornet, drawn, L. Coons, Joel Gingles, drawn, Wm. Slaid, H. D. Myers, drawn, J. Johnson, Geo. Berkley, Levi Yocum, E. X. McCormick, Jos. Thompson, Chas. Lockridge, Thos. Foster, Jas. S. Gatewood, M. Everett.

Lebanon's Run (selected by Col. Henry)—Wm. P. Dickinson, drawn, Sam. T. Green, J. Northen, Pres. Still, Jas. P. Clarke, drawn, J. T. Rogers, Jas. Henry, Dan. Henry, Jas. Mitchell, Wm. Moore, J. Y. Roberts, drawn, Jno. Green, John W. Henry, Wm. P. Mark, drawn, J. W. Denton, Jno. Mark, Charley Hampton, S. Carrington, Wm. A. Hood, Jno. Clark, Isaac Evans, David Priest, Thomas C. Graves, B. W. Phillips, drawn, H. Cassidy.

Mt. Sterling (selected by B. F. Berkley)—W. Bunn, Wm. Bridges, N. Byrd, M. Jameson, J. Thompson, G. Thompson, drawn, A. Fesler, drawn, W. C. Chennard, drawn, C. J. Glover, drawn, R. Reid, Jas. Bean, Sr., Geo. Everett, Sam'l Everett, Jas. Brooks, Jas. Cook, Wm. Payne, drawn, J. O'wings, Jr., J. Gatewood, Jr., T. Montjoy, T. Leach, H. Alexander, D. P. Walker, Thos. Ragan, R. Moore, Robt. M. Moore.

Tipton—W. Myers, drawn, J. Ling, drawn, T. Reid, drawn, N. Williams, drawn, E. Shubert, drawn, Wm. Shubert, J. Q. Stephens, Jerry O'neal, Alf. Stephens, Wm. Salyer, Henry Greenwald, Jno. Kelly, Jas. Reid, Isaiah Wilson, Jas. Willis, Wm. Rose, Jno. Baint, Jas. Hon, Capt. Cash, Bad Salyers, Sol. King, Jas. Hulst, J. Greenwald, Peter Wymore, Geo. Myers.

Of these 125 men, more than 100 voted for Capt. Tipton in 1867, and a large majority of the 25 drawn from them voted for Capt. Tipton against the Democratic opponent in 1868. At the time the plan was adopted the Committee consisted of Thos. Turner, B. F. Berkley, Josiah Anderson, Wm. Henry, J. Morrison McCormick, and Marion O'Brien. Before the selections of the men were made Turner resigned, because he learned that Capt. Tipton thought he was prejudiced against him, and was about from the State when they were selected and drawn.—Jas. Bean, Sr., and Wm. Ragan were in the meantime added to the Committee in the place of Turner. I was nominated by the 25 men thus selected.

The chairman of the Committee, the high standing of the 125 men selected, and of the 25 drawn, will furnish a sufficient refutation of the bold and reckless charges of intrigue and corruption which have been industriously circulated by Capt. Tipton and his friends. All the other applicants submitted their claims to the Democratic ticket, and in addition the regular nominee of the party, I am unwilling to see divisions in its ranks, and preferring as I do the success of principle to my own personal interest, I have determined to decline, and again open the field for a new nomination, for which I am again a candidate. If beaten in the Convention to be held on Tuesday, the 7th of July, I will submit to the decision of my party.

With much gratitude and many thanks to my personal and political friends for past honors conferred upon me, I would but feel under renewed obligations if nominated by the Convention to be held on the 7th of July.

A. YOUNG.

New Advertisements.

JULY 1, 1868.

THIS is to notify all persons indebted to me that their accounts are now due, and they are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same without delay, as I cannot positively have money to carry on my business and to meet my current expenses.
July 2-3w. THOS. CLARKE.

Blue Lick Water Agency!

STUART, TAYLOR & Co.,

PARIS, KY.

ARE sole agents for the sale Blue Lick Water. Always on hand a full supply, fresh from Springs, in barrels, half barrels, and kegs.
(July 2-2m.)

WM. REESE.



Watchmaker and Jeweller,

AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE, &c.

MT. STERLING, : : KENTUCKY

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. [J-23.]

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.

There are no remedies, now before the public, so well calculated to purify the blood and reconstruct (so to speak) the whole system as Breen & Young's Blood Purifier, Blood Pills and Stomach Bitters. Breen & Young, Agents.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of soiling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.

J. T. BREEN, Sole Agent, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
ALLEN & CO., Cincinnati, Wholesale Agents.
May 14-1v.

LEUCORRHOEA,

Or, Whites, which to low local debility and constitutional weakness, can be effectually cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters. Do not let the druggist sell you any other remedy, as these Bitters are prepared with especial reference to this complaint, and are warranted to cure. Breen & Young, Agents.

FARM FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale at a bargain the first and best of the late Newton lane, in Bath county containing

235 1-2 Acres.

Seven miles from Mt. Sterling, 4 from Sharpsburg, and 20 from Paris. The crops in the field, the two first named places is within one mile and it is almost certain that a pick in the direction of Owinsville will shortly pass through the premises. There is a sub soil.

BRICK DWELLING!

and the best out lot 28 or 30 rods, never full of spring stock water and abundance of excellent timber. The lot owner has taken the utmost care of the farm for 50 years past, and we can safely say it is in as good condition as any in the State. There is no better home or stock farm anywhere. Possession given the 1st of November next.

Stas H. Lane living near Uniontown will show it, or address SHAS BARKLEY, Winchester, Clark County.
WM. A. LANE.
Paris Citizen copy to amount of \$5 and charge this office.
June 4, 1868.

NOT A BEVERAGE.

Talks most of the bitters of the present day, Roback's are not intended as a pleasant stimulating whisky beverage, but are perfectly medicinal, containing only a sufficient pure Bourbon whisky to hold in solution the medicinal extra-active matter from which they are composed. Breen & Young, Agents.

NOTICE.

OWING to some dissatisfaction, we have determined to change the premiums offered to the colts of Montgomery Denmark. We will give a premium of Twenty Dollars to the best horse colt of his get for last year, and Twenty Dollars to the best mare colt.

June 23. BRIDGES & FESLER.

Louisville White Lime,
FOR WHITEWASHING.

At A. FORB.

New Advertisements.

MONTGOMERY & BATH

Stock Society!

The Third Annual Fair

—OF THE—

MONTGOMERY AND BATH

Stock Society!

Will be held near

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

—ON—

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,

August 19th, 20th & 21st

A LIBERAL LIST OF PREMIUMS!

Will be awarded.

The past success of the meetings of this Association justifies the Directors in guaranteeing something of interest to all who may attend.

JOHN W. CLAY, Treas.

THOS. H. SUMMERS, Treas.

J. M. HOFFMAN, Sec. Secretaries.

J. M. ANDERSON, Sec. Secretaries.

WILL T. HANLEY, Cor. Secretary.

je 11-1v.

OPHTHALMIA,

Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not infrequently arises from a disordered state of the stomach; a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause. Breen & Young, Agents.

JNO. W. CLAY, ALBERT CLAY.

JNO. W. CLAY & SON,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

WOOL, FEATHERS, BACON,

And Produce Generally.

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

We have now on hand

1,000 Barrels of Whiskey,

—FROM—

1 to 5 Years Old,

Which we will sell in bond or out of bond.

Our Stock consists of choice

OLD BOURBON,

In barrels and bottles,

FINE FRENCH BRANDY,

THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Boys Clothing at Frank, Gump & Co's.

Next Saturday is the "glorious" Fourth of July.

White Duck Suits at Frank, Gump & Co's.

Wheat harvest has commenced in Indiana, and the yield promises to be abundant and of good quality.

Whisky.—The House of Representatives by a very decided vote reduced the tax on whisky to fifty cents. The vote against all other figures proposed was equally decisive.

Mr. Thos. Clarke gives notice through the columns of our paper this week to those indebted to him to come forward and settle up. See his advertisement in another column.

Figured Marseilles Vests at Frank, Gump & Co's.

Stuart, Taylor, & Co., Paris, are agents for the sale of the celebrated Blue Lick water. They receive it fresh every week direct from the Springs. See their advertisement in another column.

Paper Collars, 10 cents a box, at Frank, Gump & Co's.

Dispatches from Washington to two of the New York papers, state the position of Mr. Johnson on the Presidential question as follows: 1st choice, Chase; 2d, Hancock; 3d, Hendricks. Pendleton he will not support.

The San Francisco Examiner says that the three States of California, Oregon and Nevada, may be set down as sure for the Democratic candidate in November. California will give 20,000 Democratic majority.

We have received a letter from Mr. A. H. Quillin, of Wolfe county, declining the race for the Commonwealth's Attorneyship. He declines in favor of Mr. Riddle, of Estill. We will publish the letter next week.

Governor Stevenson, who is President ex officio of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of Kentucky, started for New York city on Tuesday last week, for the purpose of concluding arrangements for the redemption of \$740,000 of the State Bonds issued many years ago for public improvements.

Pie Nic.—We understand it is the intention of the members of Magnolia Division of the Sons of Temperance, of this town, to have a picnic in the woods of Lewis Deland, on the Winchester pike, on the 18th inst. It promises to be a grand affair.

FIREMEN'S BUREAU. Bui.—It will be interesting to the taxpayers of the county to know that both Houses of Congress have passed the bill extending the Bureau one year, with a provision that it shall be discontinued in any State, as soon as admitted to representation in Congress, unless the Secretary of War otherwise directs.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Two of our townsmen, Wm. S. Barnes and Jas. H. Cromwell, on their way to New York, met with an accident, the one tearing his immovable ribs, the other his coat, and had to telegraph to Frank, Gump & Co., for one of their best suits.

If we are to judge from the Clark County Democrat, Winchester is beginning to put on fighting airs. Some three or four cutting scrapes, fistfights, &c., were reported in the Democrat last week, and being rather warm, it was not a very good week for fighting. There's nothing like it, boys. Keep it up. It makes a town lively.

We would remind the Democrats of the county that next Saturday is the day upon which they are requested to meet in their precincts, to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held in this town on Tuesday, the 7th inst., to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. We understand that all the candidates have signified their willingness to abide the decision of the Convention. It is the duty of the party to select their best men to represent them.

With this number closes the first six months of the existence of THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL. While we feel deeply grateful for the patronage bestowed upon us, we hope to receive increased patronage and many new subscribers. We shall continue to labor earnestly and faithfully for the interest of the great National Democratic party, and will aim to publish a paper that will be popular with all liberal-minded men—men who feel an interest in local prosperity, and the general welfare of the town and county. It is the duty of every man to subscribe for his home paper, and we would urge our friends to exert themselves a little in our behalf. We hope before the volume is out to double our present circulation, and we know it can be done if our friends will only take hold of the matter. What say you, friends?

Montgomery & Bath Stock Society.

We clip the following complimentary notices of the above Society from our exchanges:

MONTGOMERY AND BATH STOCK SOCIETY.—We have received a complimentary ticket from the Corresponding Secretary, Will. T. Hanly, to this exhibition, which comes off on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 19th, 20th, and 21st. The premiums offered are larger than any previous year, and no pains will be spared on the part of the officers of the Society to give satisfaction to all.—Winchester Democrat.

MONTGOMERY AND BATH FAIR.—We have received the programme of the third annual fair of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, which is to be held in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, August 19th, 20th, and 21st. The premium list embraces every variety of cattle, horse, mule, &c., and is very liberal. Kentucky can boast of no finer region of territory than that embraced in the scope of this society's operations. As for the locale of the fair, we can say of Mt. Sterling that its people are characterized by unequalled Kentucky hospitality, its gentlemen are brave and its ladies as beautiful and winning as ever graced any social circle.—Louis Democrat.

We are indebted to Will T. Hanly, Secretary of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, for a complimentary ticket to the third Annual Fair, to be held in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, Ky., August 19th, 20th and 21st. We notice that the list of premiums to be awarded are very liberal, and as the people of Montgomery and Bath are proverbial for their hospitality, we have no doubt there will be a large attendance.—Maysville Bulletin.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Will T. Hanly, Secretary of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, for a complimentary ticket thereto. The fair will be held in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of August next, and judging from the number of liberal premiums offered, it will surpass in interest and attractiveness all that have hitherto preceded it.—Louis Journal.

We acknowledge the receipt of a premium list of the third annual fair of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, which will be held near Mt. Sterling, on August 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1868. The premium list is extensive, and some of the prizes reach the amount of \$100. These are worth competing for. We also acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket from our clever friend Will T. Hanly, the corresponding secretary.—Bourbon Democrat.

MONTGOMERY AND BATH FAIR.—We have received a list of premiums to be awarded at the third Annual Fair of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, to be held in the vicinity of Mount Sterling, on 19th, 20th and 21st. We return our thanks to the Secretary, Will T. Hanly, Esq., for a complimentary, and will try to accept the contents invitation to be present.—Maysville Eagle.

MONTGOMERY AND BATH FAIR.—We have received the programme of the third annual fair of the Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, which is to be held in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, August 19th, 20th, and 21st. The premium list embraces every variety of cattle, horses, mules, &c., and is very liberal.—Danville Advocate.

Capture of a Horse Thief.

On Wednesday evening last, John Booth, a notorious horse thief, was captured and brought to this place and lodged in jail for trial. It seems that on Saturday night previous, Booth had stolen a horse from the premises of Jas. W. Mitchell, in this county, and was next seen with said horse, after leaving the State Road, beyond Jim Wills's. Booth was followed by James Ringo, a Constable of this county, who had with him a small guard, and was captured by them at Wm. Dickinson's, on the waters of Indian Creek, near Red River. After capturing both Booth and the stolen horse, they proceeded with him to the residence of Nate Perry, for the purpose of staying all night. About 9 o'clock, he requested the guard to walk out with him, that he had something to say to them; they consented to do so, but after getting out doors, Booth at once endeavored to make his escape, and was fired upon by the guard; six shots were discharged at him, four of which took effect in his leg and hip, compelling him to surrender at once. The Constable then hired a wagon and proceeded with him to Mt. Sterling, where he is now safely confined.

Two much praise cannot be given to Mr. Ringo and his guard for the very prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their duty in this affair, for it is chiefly owing to their vigilance that one of the most dangerous men in all North Eastern Kentucky has been brought to justice.

This trial was set for Tuesday last, but owing to his illness and the absence of his witnesses the case was postponed until Monday next by Judge Garrett, before whom it is pending.

The new Southern Governors are all, or nearly all, Northern men. Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is from New York; Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, is from Pennsylvania; Governor Reed, of Florida, is from Wisconsin; Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, is from Illinois; Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Governor (B. B. Eggleston) proposed for Mississippi, is from Ohio; Governor Wells, to be voted for in Virginia, is from Michigan.

A lady who was startled out of sleep by some one trying to enter the house, cried out, "who is there?" "Your late husband," was the reply.

Another Attempt at Impeachment.

It is stated that Thad. Stevens has prepared and will introduce into the House of Representatives four new articles of impeachment, concocted by himself, without consultation with his colleagues of either the Reconstruction or Impeachment Committee.

These articles charge the President with abuse of the pardoning power, in issuing pardons to rebels and deserters from the Union army, for the special purpose of securing their support of his schemes; also, abuse of the patronage of the Government, by inducing obstruction in the execution of the reconstruction laws of Congress; also, violation of the Constitution, in establishing provisional governments in the South without the consent or advice of Congress; and, lastly, in using corruptly the patronage of the Government to influence the elections that have been held within the last three years.

Mr. Stevens hardly expects to have another impeachment trial, but he hopes to have his impeachment articles referred to another impeachment committee, with power to take testimony, &c., with a view to make up campaign documents out of the proceeds of the investigation.

Public Speaking.

J. M. Elliott, candidate for the office of Circuit Judge of the 13th Judicial District, will address the people at the following times and places, to-wit:

Stanton, Powell co., Monday, July 6.
Old Furnace, Estill co., Tuesday, July 7.
Irvine, Estill co., Wednesday, July 8.
Miller's Creek P. O., Estill co., Thursday, July 9.
Proctor, Owsley co., Friday, July 10.
Traveler's Rest, Owsley co., Saturday, July 11.
Bonesville, Owsley co., Monday, July 13.
Campton, Wolfe co., Tuesday, July 14.
Hazelgreen, Wolfe co., Wednesday, July 15.
Church on Grassy Creek, near Thos. Goodwins' Morgan co., Thursday, July 16.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Friday, July 17.
Hunter's Store, Little Sandy, Morgan co., Sunday, July 18.
McLure's Steam Mill, Morgan co., Monday, July 20.
White Sulphur, Bath co., Tuesday, July 21.
Olympian Springs, Bath co., Wednesday, July 22.
A young, Bath co., Thursday, July 23.
Shoreburg, Bath co., Friday, July 24.
Austin's Run, Montgomery co., Saturday, July 25.
Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co., Monday, July 27.
Leave Montgomery co., Tuesday, July 28.
T. K. town, Montgomery co., Wednesday, July 29.
Howard's Mill, Montgomery co., Thursday, July 30.
Owingsville, Bath co., Friday, July 31.
Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Democratic Convention.

To the Democratic Voters of Montgomery County.—For purposes of harmony, Col. A. Young, who was on a former occasion chosen as a candidate for Sheriff, having declined the race under the arrangement by which he was selected, by the authority vested in us as the County Committee of Montgomery County, the Democrats of the several precincts of the county are directed to meet, at their various voting places therein, on Saturday, 4th July, 1868, and to select one delegate for every 25 votes and fraction thereof under 25, making the aggregate vote cast for W. B. Tipton and James H. Trimble for Sheriff in 1866 as the basis. The delegates when chosen shall meet in Mt. Sterling on Tuesday, 7th July, 1868, and shall proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

E. F. BERKLEY,
JOSIAH ANDERSON,
WM. HENRY,
WM. RAGAN,
JAS. BEAN, SR.,
JAS. M. McDORMICK,
Democratic Com. Montgomery Co.

Mount Sterling Market.

Carefully Corrected every week by C. J. Glover, Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Coffee—Prime to Choice Rio	26 1/2
" " Java	27 1/2
Old Java	28 1/2
Sugar—New Orleans	15 1/2
" Cuba and Porto Rico	14 1/2
" Soft White Refined	17 1/2
" Hard "	19 1/2
Syrups	16 1/2
Malasses	3 1/2
Wackerel—per bbl.	\$16 1/2
" 4 lb.	\$10 1/2
" Kats	\$2 75
Salt	5 1/2
Rice	14 1/2
Ever seed	\$8 1/2
Flax	2 1/2
Timothy "	\$3 25
Feathers	7 1/2
Wheat—choice white	\$2 25
" red	\$2 00
Flour—choice Family per bbl.	\$15 50
" " " "	13 00
Wool in grease	25 1/2
Wool washed	37 1/2
Bacon—hog round	10 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Appellate Judge.

We are authorized to announce Hon. BELVAUD J. PETERS a candidate for reelection to the office of Appellate Judge from the First Appellate District of Kentucky, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

For Circuit Court Judge.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES M. ELLIOTT, of Bath, as a candidate for Circuit Court Judge of the 11th Judicial District, at the August election.

For Commonwealth's Attorney.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT THOMAS, Jr., of Estill, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in this (the 13th) Judicial District, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce VAN B. YOUNG, of Bath county, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in this district, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce A. H. QUILLIN, of Wolfe county, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of this (the 13th) Judicial District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Wm. B. THOMAS, of Estill, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Montgomery county at the ensuing August election.

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION

NEW GOODS,

SAMUELS & JORDAN'S

WITH the opening of the season, we are again prepared to offer to our friends and customers a

Very Superior Stock of Goods!

From the best markets, and which will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES!

Our Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods

Is unusually fine and attractive. The assortment generally is very complete. Every line of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions.

Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, &c.

The especial attention of the Ladies is called to our stock of the genuine

Alexander Kid Gloves,

Which is equal to any in the world.

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS,

Of Superb Quality.

LADIES' CUSTOM MADE SHOES,

Of the very best Style and Quality.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

&c., for gentlemen's wear, is very large and complete, and embraces all the

New and Fashionable Styles.

We would also say to our gentlemen friends that our stock of

HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

is very large, and we invite their especial attention to this branch of our trade.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

SAMUELS & JORDAN,

April 23. Main Street, Mt. Sterling.

Grand Opening

NEW GOODS

JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S.

MR THOMPSON, of our firm, has just returned from the Eastern cities, where he bought a complete stock of

DRY GOODS

For the Spring and Summer Trade, which are being received daily, and consisting in part of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.

Dress Goods for Walking Suits,

English, French and American Calico,

Plain and Fancy Silks,

Beautiful Grenadines,

Laces and Embroideries,

A splendid lot of Black and Colored Alpacaes

A complete line of White Goods,

Corsets, Handkerchiefs,

Gloves and Hosiery.

Our stock of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

For Gentlemen's Wear, is very large and complete, and embraces everything new and fashionable.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES,

In great variety.

HOOP SKIRTS!

New Styles and Very Cheap.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS,

AND

Magnificent Line of Fans

OUR GOODS ARE

Fresh & Direct from New York,

Which we will sell at the

Lowest Prices.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine. We know that we can suit purchasers in

PRICE, STYLE & QUALITY.

Respectfully,

JOHNSON & THOMPSON.

April 23.



HARRAH & DEBAR,

DRUGGISTS

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

RESPECTFULLY offer to their friends and the public generally their stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

Warranted pure;

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Warranted strictly pure for medical purposes

Teas, Fine Virginia Tobacco,

Best Imported and Domestic Ci-

gars, Soaps, Lotions, Perfume-

ry and Flavoring Extracts,

NOTIONS!

(A very large stock.)

Paint, Whitewash & Bl'king Brushes

A complete stock of

STATIONERY,

School and Blank Books,

A good stock of

POCKET CUTLERY,

GARDEN SEED,

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Physicians' Prescriptions,

accurately and carefully compounded at all

hours of the day or night.

Jan. 9. HARRAH & DEBAR.

CONSIGN

YOUR

GOODS

TO

P. B. VANDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Produce & Commiss. Merchants

Corner Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

PURE

Copper and Domestic Liquors,

Always on hand, which we will sell low for

Cash, or in exchange for all kinds of

Country Produce

P. B. VANDEN & CO.

Jan. 23-68

SADDLE AND HARNESS

SHOP.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in saying

to his old friends, customers and the public

generally, that he is still located at the old

stand, two doors south of the National Hotel

with a full supply of

Single and Double Buggy Harness,

WAGON HARNESS, BREAK HARNESS.

Breeding & Cart Harness

Ladies and Misses Side Saddles,

Gents' Plain, Killdeer, Morgan, Pad and Jockey

Saddles, Horse Saddles, of all kinds, Blind

Bridles, Riding Bridles, Harness Bri-

dles, Martingales, Girths, Buggy

and Riding Whips, Cow Bells,

Brille Bais, Back Bands,

Horses and Mule Col-

lars, and, in

short, a

FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS

The "Blak Man."

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The Blak Man emigrated tew this free and pious kuntry about 200 years formerly, in the lower story of a vessel; he wuz kindly furnished with a free ride, and sum rice and water for vittles.

Immediatly upon his arrival he commenced bizness, for other folks, on our Eastern coast, and had plenty tew do.

He wuz very ekonomical in his habits, ov clothes, wearing but fu, and those seldom made out of cassimere.

He okasionally changed his lokation, moving into an adjoining State, but in these journeys he was always kindly furnished with a guide, so that there wuz no danger uv his getting lost.

In these trips he seldom took his family with him; they were either allowed to remain at hium, or made excursions in search of work to other States, under the guidance of experience guides.

Once in a while the Blak Man would stay away to the cold and bitter North, and git cruelly lost.

Hiz guides would mourn for him then, and sarch for him, but hiz family soon got reconciled tew the loss.

Everybody sed, where he lived, that he was the happiest critter that had ever bin discovered yet with nothing tew do but work, and a kind guide tew watch over him awl the time, together and him when he got lost.

But the Blak man is a very phoolish critter.

After 200 years ov this bliss, he grew cross tew hiz guides, and wouldn't follow the guides, and the konsequents is, that the guides have got marl, and I am afraid that the Blak Man will have tew take care ov himself now.

He will find it very different from what it was before.

He haz got tew educate his own yung ones now, and learn them how tew spel korrektly, one ov the most difficult things in the world; and he haz got tew vote, and keep hiz familie, together, and pay when he rides in the street kars.

I am afraid the Blak Man haz made a mistake; if he haz, it iz a bad one, for hiz guides never will take him into their hands agin—no never! They are mad, and don't like the way the Blak Man quit them, when they wuz driv with bizness, and after they had took so much care ov him for so menny years.

I feel sorry for the guides; they alwus seemed tew have a great interest in the Blak Man; but they are mad now, and I don't know az I blame them much, for Blak ingratitude is the poorest kind of pay.

It perhaps would would be well enuff for me to stait, for the benefit ov new bizness, that the Blak Man formerly resided in Afrika, before he cunn here to look for work.

Dancing Their Rags Off.

Two unsophisticated country lasses visited Niblo's in New York during the ballet season. When the short-skirted gossamer-like nymphs made their appearance on the stage they became restless and fidgety.

"Oh, Annie!" exclaimed one, *sotto voce*.

"Well, Mary?"

"It aint nice; I don't like it."

"Hush."

"I don't care; it aint nice, and it's a wonder aunt brought us to such a place."

"Hush, Mary; the folks will laugh at you."

After one or two flings and a pirouette, the blushing Mary said:

"Oh, Annie, let's go. It aint nice and I don't feel comfortable."

"Do hush, Mary," replied the sister, whose own face was scarlet, though it wore an air of determination; "it's the first time I ever was at a theater, and I suppose it will be the last, so I am just going to stay it out, if they dance every rag off their backs."

A SALT LAKE JOKE.—The Salt Vidette says: A wayfarer dropped into the Occidental Hotel in this place the other day, to get a square meal. Having planted himself in a chair at one of the tables, he was confronted by the waiter with:

"What'll you have?"

The hungry one fastened his eye on the waiter, and said:

"What have you got that's good?"

"Oh, we've got roast beef, corn beef, roast mutton, fried ham, and boiled curlew."

"What's curlew?" said the stranger.

"Curlew is a bird, something like a snipe."

"Did it have wings?"

"Yes."

"Did it fly?"

"Yes."

"Then I don't want any curlew in mine; anything that had wings and could fly, and didn't leave this hard country, I don't want for dinner."

When a man speaks to a lamp post, and cautions it not to "bob around so," it shows that the post is getting irregular in its habits, and needs looking after.

The strongest man has just been heard of. He was lecturing to a female assembly in the West, and an editor thus describes the scene: "Three thousand ladies hanging on the lips of one man!"

NEW FIRM!



THIS undersigned having purchased the DRUG ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs. Seaton & Blatterman, has this day formed a co-partnership under the style of

SEATON & BLATTERMAN,

and will continue thu

DRUG BUSINESS

In all its various branches, at the old stand

Corner Second & Court Streets,

Where they will be pleased to receive the customers of the house and the trade generally. Possessing

Unsurpassed Facilities,

Long experience in the business, and personal knowledge of the

Requirements of the Trade!

They feel assured of being able to give

THOROUGH SATISFACTION.

To all who may favor them with their orders. We keep on hand a large supply of the best brands of

Coal Oil,

Which we offer at

CINCINNATI PRICES,

With addition of Freight.

LANDRETH'S

Garden Seeds.

Which we offer to the trade in papers at

Landreth's Prices!

All orders attended to with the utmost promptness.

JOHN A. SEATON,
GEO. W. BLATTERMAN.

Maysville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1868.

R. G. JEFFERY'S CO.,

At the well known house of A. M. January of 50 years standing,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Wool, Feathers, Bacon

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10, Second Street, (Corner Sutton) MAYSVILLE, KY.

WOULD especially call the attention of shippers to our facilities for attending to the Commission and Forwarding Business. Our Warehouses are

Large, Commodious & Fire-Proof. Charges Reasonable, and a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent in favor of our city. Our stock of

Groceries and Liquors

Of every description is complete, and can always

Duplicate Cincinnati Bills

FOR CASH, or thirty days to punctual customers. Agents for the Kanawha Salt Company. Save money and buy salt in Maysville. Jan. 23-68.

HARDWARE!

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Wholesale House

MAYSVILLE, KY.

ALL Goods bought direct from Manufacturers for cash. OUR EXPENSES being so light enables us to sell goods lower than any Jobbing House West.

Jan. 23

TINWARE!

HAVING purchased the stock of Tinware, &c., of Tenny, Power & Lloyd, it is our intention to keep always on hand, in connection with our Hardware Store, a full stock of

TIN, JAPANESE & SHEETIRON WARE

Stove Trimmings, &c.

Our Manufactory will be found over the Grocery Store of C. J. Glover in the third story. We have employed Mr. ED. POWELL, a So. workman, and are prepared to do all kinds of

Repairing,

Roofing,

Guttering, &c.

On Short Notice, and on

REASONABLE TERMS.

We are prepared to supply

Country Merchants,

With Tinware as cheap as they can buy the same in the cities.

HOFFMAN & CO.

April 30-68.

Louisville White Lime, FOR WHITEWASHING.

A. A. VORIS.

M. C. O'CONNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER

AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Corner Court House Square and Maysville Street,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

His stock consists of the best choice Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES!

Pure Copper and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Brandies, Gins, Whiskies, &c.

Tea, Coffee,

Choice Granulated, Pulverized, Refined, White and Yellow

SUGARS,

Pure Syrups, Choice

New Orleans Molasses,

Soda, for and Summer Candles, Bar Soap, Fancy Soap, Starch, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Coppers, Alum, Indigo, Camphor,

OYSTERS & SARDINES!

Peaches in Cans and Bottles, Pickles, Sauces, Nails, Washboards, Tubs, Buckets, Dredging, Blacking Brushes, Looms, Bed Cords, Rope,

Kanawha and Table Salt,

Mackerel, White Fish, Cider Vinegar, FLOUR & MEAL,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, Gun Caps, Glass, Stone and Queensware,

FANCY NOTIONS,

Fancy and Common Pipes, Fancy Candles, Citron, and various other articles in his line, which goods having been selected with care and purchased for Cash, he will sell as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

With many thanks to the public of Montgomery and the surrounding country for their liberal patronage in a year or two, he hopes for a more honorable living and will be prepared in execution of all orders, to merit a continuation of their favors.

M. C. O'CONNELL,
Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 9, 1868.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing so widely and so speedily upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary troubles. It has been used for years, and among most of the race of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its influence character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protecter against them. While adapted to all ages, from the young child to the aged, it is in the family of every one, and is a most valuable remedy for the most common and dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a powerful cough and asthma remedy, it should be kept on hand in every family, and as a most valuable remedy for the most common and dangerous affections of the throat and lungs, it should be kept on hand in every family.

Although the Consumption is a dread disease, and one that has been a great scourge to the human race, it is not so fatal as it is generally supposed to be. It is a disease that can be cured, and the Cherry Pectoral is a most valuable remedy for it. It is a disease that can be cured, and the Cherry Pectoral is a most valuable remedy for it.

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THE

MT. STERLING MILLS.

BEING completed, competent millers employed, are now in good running order.

The machinery is of the best, and latest patterns, and having secured all the

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

And conveniences, we are enabled to accommodate our friends without detention. We keep always on hand the very best quality of

Flour and Meal for Sale.

ALSO, SHORTS AND BRAN.

Will purchase

WHEAT & CORN,

Or exchange Flour and Meal for same. By diligence and close attention to business, we hope to receive a goodly portion of public patronage.

METCALFE, WINN & CO.

P. S.—For the present we will only grind three days in each week,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

Apr. 2-68. M. W. & CO.

A. T. WOOD. J. P. NELSON.

NEW

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE FIRM.

THIS undersigned having formed a partnership under the name and style of

Wood & Nelson,

Would respectfully inform the public that they have made arrangements to increase their stock by the addition of

New & Elegant Buggies,

HARNESS, and HORSES for the spring trade, which they will hire at reasonable rates. Horses taken to board by the day, week or month, and carefully attended to by experienced grooms. Travelers arriving at any hour of the day or night can have their stock promptly taken care of. Mr. A. T. Wood takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and customers for their past favors, and trusts that they will extend their kindness to the new firm.

A. T. WOOD. J. P. NELSON.

Mt. Sterling, Feb. 23, 1868-ly.

Hardware

MAIN STREET, MOUNT STERLING, KY.

JOUETT & BEAN,

(BEKLEY & JOUETT'S OLD STAND)

HAVING entered into partnership with the Hardware business, would respectfully announce the formation of a people of Montgomery and surrounding counties to their large and superior stock now on hand and daily receiving. Our line of Hardware is complete, comprising in part of the following:

IRON, STEEL,

NAILS, HINGES,

LOCKS, SPADES,

SHOVELS, HOES,

CROSS-CUT SAWS,

AXES, &c., &c.